Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Minister of Count Posadowsky-Wenner, imperial Minister of the Treasury, has called a meeting of persons in-terested in flour and grain milling throughout Ger-terested discuss the troubles connected with the many to discuss the troubles connected with the customs treatment of grains and flours. This step seems to be the beginning of an inquiry prelimi-seems to be treatment of the commercial treaties re-cently announced in the Reichstag.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

FIRST CENSUS EVER TAKEN OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

DANGER-STANNARY COURTS ABOLISHED-CURE FOR THE RINDERPEST-SMOKING ON THE INCREASE IN FRANCE.

Russia has just taken her first census. All the figures hitherto quoted on the population, the re-ligion and the classification thereof in the Russian Empire have been mere guesswork. True, Peter the Great established a special kind of census for serf population, which was continued at irregular intervals down to 1858, its object being to determine the poll tax formerly payable to the State by the owners of the serfs. But with that exception there has never been any numbering of the people in accordance with the requirements modern statistical science. It has been a one-day census, and was carried into effect on February 10. Inasmuch as 80 per cent of the population of Russia can neither read nor write, the libor of enumeration has been exceptionally onerous.

Constantinople is now in the midst of Ramadan, or the Mahametan Lent. The latter is scrupniously observed by the followers of the Prophet, and from sunrise to sunset there is an entire abstinence, not only of food and drink, but even of tobacco. Without the latter sedative to the nerves the Turkish character, always prone to fanaticism, becomes exceedingly difficult to manage. The hatred of the "unbeliever" assumes an acute form, and the Ramadan is in consequence thereof always regarded by dan is in consequence thereof aways regarded by the Christians in Mahometan countries with a cer-tain degree of apprehension. In the present un-settled condition of affairs in the Ottoman Em-pire, no surprise need therefore be felt if at any moment popular disturbances are reported either from Constantinople or from Asia Minor.

The British Government, in asking from Parliament a grant of \$30,000,000 to be spent in the development of the defences of the Empire, announces of this amount \$3,600,000 is to be devoted to the purchase of Salisbury Piain for use as a manoeuvre Plain, which covers an area of some ground. The Plain, which covers an area of Sears sixty square miles, takes in Stonehenge, and fears sixty square miles, takes in Stonehenge, and fears Sixty square mines, takes in Stonenerger, and tears are expressed lest some enterprising generals should convert these most ancient temples of the Druids into modern redoubts. The monoliths have survived many changes, but they might not survive military zeal and cordite.

mission to the Geneva Red Cross Convention, though not without receiving a sharp reminder from Lord Salisbury that no such step can be taken by the Boer Republic without the permission of Queen Victoria in her capacity of Suzerain, the sanction being granted by the British Government without having heen requested by the Transyaul authorities having been requested by the Transvaal authorities.

The British Government, on the proposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, has decided to make a grant of \$80,000 toward the expenses of the much-talked-of gnunctic expedition which is to be undertaken under the direction of Dr. Namen.

In order to understand the extraordinary attitude of the European Powers in connection with the con-flict between Greece and Turkey, it must be remembered that whereas most of the enormous na-

The English Government has just abolished the ancient Stannary Courts of Cornwall. These courts date back to the days of King John of Magna Charta fame, who granted a species of autonomy to the tin miners of the duchy. This concession took the form of courts of justice which were presided over by a deputy-warden appointed by the Duke of Cornwall, and assessors elected by the tin min-ers from among their number. The appeal from these courts was to the Duke, who is invariably the these courts was to the Duke, who is invariably the eldest son and heir of the sovereign of England for the time being, and who has until now borne the title of "Grand Justiciar of the Stannarios." With the decline of the tin mining industry in the extreme southwest of England, these courts lost their "raison d'être," and with the consent of the Prince of Wales have now been abolished, the entire population of the duchy being rendered subject to the ordinary county administration of justice.

Mr. Balfour, as principal representative of the Administration in the House of Commons, has an-nounced in reply to an inquiry that the English Government has no intention whatsoever of offering or conceding any compensation to Ivory for his detention on suspicion of being concerned in a dynamite conspiracy. Compensations of this kind, Mr. Baifour pointed out, were contrary to precedent, which has not however, prevented the British Government from securing compensation of the same kind from Venezuela for the wrongful imprisonment of a trespassing frontier police inspector.

In addition to the new deep-level electric railroad that is about to be constructed beneath the present line from Earl's Court to the Manslon House in London, a distance of five miles, a light overhe-London, a distance of ave fines, a light electric railroad is to be built from Praed-st., Pad-dington, to Willesden, a distance of four and a half miles. The track will be carried on a viaduct formed of steel columns, fity to seventy feet apart, supporting intitice girders, the rail level being at an

Great importance is attached in England and Germany to the announcement of the discovery at Cape Town by Dr. Koch of a process by which cattle can be rendered secure from rinderpest. Ino tion of a mixture of serum and of virulent rinder-Dr. Koch declares that by these methods he will be able within a very short time to eradicate the terrible plague, which on its march from the north-terrible plague, which continent to the Cape has literally decimated all the cattle in its track.

King Oscar has signified his intention of placing a gunboat at the disposal of Explorer Adres for the purpose of conveying his expedition to Spitz-bergen during the summer. Herr Andrée, it may be remembered, proposes to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon.

Among the many signs of an amelioration in the condition of the Jews in Russia is a decision just rendered by the Imperial Senate, to the effect that Hebrews who have received a university ducation may live freely in any portion of the Empire, stead of being restricted to the so-called Paie Settlement. They are to have absolute freedom earn their livelinood honestly in any profession a in any place that they may select, providing the have graduated from the university or from any the equivalent schools, such as, for instance, technical and agricultural institutes.

All the plans for the restoration of Malmaison, formerly the residence of Empress Josephine, have now been completed. The work is to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and will be defrayed by M. Oziris, a munificent patron of art and archaeology.

France's Treasury receipts for 1896 show an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 in the revenue derived from tobacco, which indicates that the practice of smoking and snuff-taking is on the increase. This has led M. Decroix, the president of the Anti-Tobacco League of France, to ascribe the depopu- Senator-elect Platt, of New-York, and Mrs. Platt Tobacco League of France, to ascribe the depopu-lation of France and the scarcity of children to the abuse of nicotine, and he is especially vehement in his denunciation of the short pipes and cigarettes which the French affect in preference to the long pipes patronized by the Germans. The French method of smoking he declares brings much more nicotine into the system than the German.

Are you thinking of purchasing a Piano, or a Piano stool? If so, do not fail to consult the little advertisements in the narrow columns. Some good bregains may be found there.

function was a veritable crush, the guests some- MAJOR M'KINLEY'S JOURNEY

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT WILL START FOR WASHINGTON TO-NIGHT. TO LEAVE CANTON AT 7 O'CLOCK-LAST SUNDAY

IN HIS HOME TOWN-THE INAUGURATION

TRAIN AND THOSE WHO WILL BE ON IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Canton, Ohio, Feb. 28.-Canton is filled with signs of the departure of its foremost citizen, and the journey to Washington, which is to begin tomorrow night, is the one topic of conversation at every hotel and at every fireside in this city, which for a year has been the meeting-place of politicians from every State in the country. Major McKinley drove to church this morning through a storm of whirling snow. He was accompanied by Captain H. O. Heistand and George E. Morse, of San Francisco, the husband of one of his nieces. The church, which is a large RAMADAN ON THE BOSPORUS-STONEHENGE IN one and has a seating capacity of more than a AN EXODUS TO WASHINGTON IN THE thousand, was densely crowded, and the aisles were filled with chairs. Major McKinley joined heartily with the congregation in singing the opening hymn, "Jesus Reigns." Dr. C. E. Manchester, the pastor, who was an army comrade of

Bless our Nation! Grant that peace and righteousness may prevail. We pray that devout blessing may be upon the President of the United States in these the closing days of his Administration, and that nothing may be done displeasing to Thee. Let Thy blessing rest upon Thy servant who has been chosen to be the Chief Executive of this Nation. We pray Thee to go with him. Give him great faith in Thee. May he be sustained by the prayers of Thy people, to the end that he may execute Thy will. We pray Thee manifest Thyself to him and to all of us. the President-elect, said in his prayer:

Dr. Manchester found his text in Matthew xxi, 3: "The Lord hath need." His theme was "The Higher Life." In speaking of potent influences of home training, Dr. Manchester paid a beautiful tribute to the vene able mother of the President-elect. In conclusion the pastor gations. Beyond enpowering the Attorney-Gensaid: "How shall we preserve the peace of nations? What are we to do for this great land of ours? There is one thought in all of our minds this morning as our dear friend and brother goes cut to take up the duties that await him. Our earnest prayer is that he do aright the great man & Platt; John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, State work set before him."

After the services Major McKinley walked home. The snow had ceased falling and the sun was shining brightly. In the afternoon Major and Mrs. McKinley took a drive.

There were no visitors from out-of-town at the McKinley home to-day, though the hotels are filled with people awaiting an opportunity to see the President-elect, or to speak with him. Benjamin F. McKinley, of San Francisco, an uncle of Major McKinley, arrived this morning, and will go to Washington on the Presidential d train.

The beautiful train of seven cars which is to take Major McKinley and his personal party to The Transvaal has applied for and secured ad- Washington is being made up at Alliance, a town twenty miles east of here, which is the terminus of a division of the Pennsylvania Railway. The first car will be a combination baggage and smoking car. The next car will be a Pullman sleeping-car It will be occupied by the newspaper correspondents who have been stationed in Canton for the last six months. The next car will be the dining-car. Then come two Pullman cars, to be occupied by some of Major McKinley's friends and relatives; then two cars which are the private cars of railway officials. The first wil be occupied by "Mother" McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. Duncan, Major McKinley's married sister, and her daughter, Miss Sarah Duncan; B. F. McKinley, of San Francisco, and Colonel and Mrs. John F. Taylor.

fine between Greece and Turkey, and the enormous namembered that whereas most of the continuation of Greece are held night the entire State liabilities of Greece are held night the entire State liabilities of Greece are held night that the state liabilities of Greece are held night to the plan in the state of the contribution of the former of the state of the contribution of the countries, and thus compromise the interests of their countries, and thus compromise the interests of their countries, the Great Powers have decided foreign bondholders, the Great Powers have decided foreign bondholders, the Great Powers have decided for this proposition to take place.

According to the plan now officially announced in London for the forthcoming Soudan campaign, a railroad is to be constructed across the desert to railroad is to be constructed across the desert to of river gunboats in sections to a point where they of river gunboats in sections to a point where they conflict to take place.

According to the plan now officially announced in railroad is to be constructed across the desert to formidable could be launched on the Nile above the formidable be and danagrous Monassir cataracts. Eleven of these and would not break, and it would resist almost any kind of shock in a collision. The top is a double framework of steel, and the ceiling is thoroughly cushioned. If the car, therefore, rolls over and over, those inside would not be seriously bruised. The floor is four thicknesses of heavy white oak. In fact, the entire car is a huge indestructible box. The interior arrangement is somewhat similar to that of other private cars, and is especially adapted to observation and and is especially adapted to observation and inspection. It is a business car used by Mr. Milinspection. It is a business call using your iter in his railroad work. The chief luxury of the interior is the perfect arrangement of everything pertaining to human comfort. The tricks were selected, after months of experimenting, so as to prevent swaying and loiting. Although heated by steam, it has also an old-fashioned log fireplace, in which only hickory logs are burned. There are window-seats throughout the burned, the lighting is with movable gastets. car, and the lighting is with movable gasjets in every convenient place. There are two bed-rooms, with a brass bedstead in each, and a bath opening from each chamber. The furniture, the culinary appointments and other necessary feat-ures of the car are convenient and perfect. There is a magnificent silver service and a large collection of rare china, for which special burg-lar-proof safes are provided. Mr. Miller is re-markably proud of his china, which he has col-lected from all parts of the earth, and which is

lected from all parts of the earth, and which is very valuable.

It is proposed to leave Canton at 7 o'clock Monday evening and reach Washington about 11 o'clock the next day. As there are to be a great many ladies in the train, among them his aged mother, Major McKinley does not want the train run at a ligh rate of speed, and it may reach its destination an hour or two later than the schedule indicates. The Presidential train will be preceded by a special train bearing the Cleveland Troop, which is going to Washington to do escert duty and to participate in the parade. Everything that can be done to insure the President-elect and his party a safe and pleasant journey will be done.

Before the train leaves Canton to-morrow night it is probable that Major McKinley will

night it is probable that Major McKinley will say a few words of farewell to his friends and neighbors. Major and Mrs. McKinley are to be corted to the station by a large procession of eir fellow-townsmen, and the streets will be handsomely illuminated.

Washington, Feb. 28.-The Inaugural crowds have not begun to arrive yet, owing, it is explained, to the limited time allowed by the railroad companies on excursion tickets, and except for the suggestiveness of a holiday appearance given to the town by the decorations on public buildings, business houses, hotels, residences and the reviewing-stands, there is little to indicate that the Nation's great quadrennial event is at hand. Around some of the hotels, however, there is a bustle that tells of the coming ceremonies. The Ebbitt House, where Major McKinley will stay for the two days prior to his moving into the Executive Mansion, and the Arlington, where Mr. Hanna has taken quarters. are centres of popular interest. Mr. Hanna had many callers to-day, but managed to find time to pay a visit to Inaugural headquarters. J. Addison Porter, who will be secretary to the new President, also visited the Inaugural Committee He is staying at the Ebbitt House.

Governor Bushnell of Ohio, with Mrs. Bushnell, the members of his staff and a large party of friends, are registered at the Arlington. arrived this morning, and also took quarters at the Arlington. Others who registered there to-day were General and Mrs. J. E. Lawes, of Ohio; ex-Governor Stewart of Vermont, J. B. Foraker, jr., of Cincinnati, a son of the Senator-elect, and Judge Lysander Hill, of Chicago.

Abner McKinley, of New-York, a brother of the President-elect, reached Washington to-day He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley. They were assigned to apart-

ments in the suite of thirty rooms reserved at the Ebbitt for the Presidential party.

James Wilson, of Ames, Iowa, the new Secretary of Agriculture, arrived last night and

BRIDGES ACROSS THE HARLEM. went to the Ebbitt. Other arrivals at the Ebbitt are General O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, now a resident of Burlington, Vt., and his wife and daughter; D. D. Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, president of the League of Republican Clubs, and his wife; John K. Gowdy, of Rushylle, Ind. National Committee. of Republican Clubs, and his wife; John K. Gowdy, of Rushville, Ind., National Committeeman from his State, to whom has been promised the lucrative place of Consul-General at Paris, and Senator-elect Charles B. Fairbanks, of Ind-

ianapolis, and family.

Governor Tanner of Illinois, with the members of his staff and a number of Illinois Republicans, reached Washington six hours late. The party registered at the Shoreham. A reception in honor of the Governor will be given on Tues-day by ex-Congressman Abner Taylor, of Chicago, and on the same evening he will hold a public reception arranged by the Illinois Repub lican Association.

NEXT FEW DAYS.

NEW-YORKERS TO SEE IT.

SENATOR-ELECT PLATT STARTED YESTERDAY-OTHERS WHO WILL POLLOW-CLUBS

IN THE PARADE. Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt yesterday morn ing, before starting for Washington, saw a few of the well-known Senators, Assemblymen and other politicians with whom he had conferred until a late hour on Saturday night. Mr. Platt said that there was nothing new in the political situation and that no changes of programme were contem-

The Greater New-York charter would be passed, he believed, substantially as it had come from the hands of the Commission; such amendments as were contemplated for the Raines law would not affect in a material way the interests involved, while nothing of an exciting nature was to be ap where they might overstep legal bounds, no legislation on this point was now being considered,

Mr. Platt was accompanied by Mrs. Platt on the train for Washington yesterday morning. Frank Committeeman for the Chemung-Steuben district; M. M. Eckstein and one or two others saw them off. Chauncey M. Depew and Corgressmen Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, also went. Chairman Charles W. Hackett, whose health is rapidly growing better, took a train an hour or so earlier They all have apartments at the Arlington in

Cornelius N. Bliss, accompanied by Mrs. Bliss, will go to Washington to-morrow. They will also make the Arlington their headquarters in that city. Governor Black and his military staff will go to the National capital to-morrow. They will ant-Governor Woodruff and a party of friends will also leave for Washington to-morrow, and expect to stay at the Shoreham. Other State officers, including Secretary of State

John Palmer, Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Attorney-General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, State Superintendents Aldridge and Payn and William Barnes, jr., expect to leave Albany to-morrow. Most of them will have their wives along. The New-York Division in the Inaugural parade

will include the Hell Gate Republican Club, 200 strong, Captain John C. Graham, and will leave the city on Wednesday. The members will wear light overcoats and fedora hats, and will be fur-William Henkel, who is a prominent candidate

for United States Marshal, expects to enter Washington early Thursday morning with 500 members of the William Henkel Republican Association, ready to join General Horace Porter's column. They will wear uniform hats and badges and carry

mo. teral Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, and Shayne, of this city, will start for Washington to-day.

The Progress Republican Club of the Xth Assembly District, headed by ex-Collector Ferdinand Eidman, start on Wednesday. The club has been assigned to a place in the column.

Arrangements of the trip of the Quigg Legion to Arrangements of the trip of the Quigg Legion to

Arrangements of the trip of the Quigg Legion to e Inauguration have been completed and orders sued concerning the details of the journey. Every triticipant is expected to wear dark clothes, white oves, white fedora hat and carry a cane with ag attachment. The hats, canes and badges may obtained at the headquarters of the Lemuel E. uigg Greater New-York Club, No. 183 East Sev-

hag attachment. New-York Club, No. 183 East Seventy-third-st.

The parade will start from the headquarters on Wednesday at 6 p. m. The marchers will pass the James C. Crawford Association's rooms, and after taking in the members of the Legion from tha West Side at the Quigg Club, Seventy-eighth-st, and Amsterdam-ave. will proceed to the foot of West Forty-second-st, where a special boat will convey the party to the Communipaw station. The special train over the Baitimore and Ohio Ralisonad leaves at 5:45 p. m., and complete arrangements for the comfort of the travellers en route have been made. The headquarters of the Legion in Washington will be at the Columbia Hotel. Fourth and E sts.

Colonel Jastrow Alexander and Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Gunner will be in command of the First Battallon. Colonel George R. Bidwell is assigned to command the Second Battallon. The following have been designated to serve on the staff; General George von Shack, Major William Pllinley, Captain J. C. Crawford, Captain Felix Smith, Colonel A. Gruber, Captain Alexander T. Mason, Alderman Robinson, Captain Edward Ackerman and Commodore S. R. Croft. The men in charge of the districts will select suitable men to command the districts will select suitable men to command the districts will select suitable men to command the different platoons. Each platoon will be provided with a guide flag from the Quigg Legion.

The advance guard of tourists on their way to Washington, who stopped off for a day or two in New-York. The hotel men anticipate a crush up until Wednesday night and expect to catch the return how on Friday and Saturday. It is the intention of a number of Inauguration parties to stop off in New-York for a day or so, either going or coming, and they are pretty sure to make things lively. It was learned yesterday that Governor Bushnel, of Ohlo, with his staff, will come to New-York immediately after the Inauguration and of course his entire. Ohlo, with his staff, will come to New-York immediately after the inauguration and remain here for several days. The Governor is to have the right of line in the parade and, of course, his entire staff will be with him. It is expected that the Governors of several other States, together with their personal staffs, will also make a visit to New-York either going or coming from the Inauguration.

GREECE AND CRETAN AUTONOMY.

GREECE HOLDS THE KEY.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. It appears that Greece holds the peace of Europe in her hands. Unless one or more of the Powers want war, they will never unanimously agree upon and adopt such a policy toward her as will compel her. In self-preservation, to precipitate a general

THE SAMIAN PLAN WILL NOT DO. From The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

But there is one important point at which the parallel between Crete and Samos ceases. It is to be presumed that the Powers have not overlooked it. The population of Samos is homogeneous. In Crete there is the bitterest animosity between the Christians and Moslem elements of the population. If the Greek forces and the warships of the Powers were to withdraw from Crete today, the warring elements in the native population would be at each other's throats to-morrow. GREECE NOT LIKELY TO CONSENT.

From The New-Orlean Picayune.

From The New-Orieans Ficayune.

While the pian would be a vast improvement over anything the Cretans have yet secured, and would mean for them practical independence, it is not at all likely that Greece will submit to this programme, as it would signify for her that her dreams of an extension of territory are not to be realized, and that the treasure she has already spent in fitting out the expedition she has sent to Crete has been wasted. THE OBJECT OF GREECE.

From The Kansas City Journal.

There is naturally a growing suspicion that ac-quisition has been a stronger motive than protec-tion in the intervention of the Greek Government. Even if it be conceded that Crete should belong to Greece, it is in keeping with the present spirit of international covenant, written and unwritten, that acquisition must not be made by force of arms.

want it so much,

BRIDGES ACROSS THE HARLEM.

A PLEA FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE SENATE BILL OF THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are two principles recognized in legislation even by some of our most immature statesmen. Those are: (i) That every facility should be given where there is a congestion of population on either bank of a stream, and there are large commer-cial interests to which it is of great importance to find a quick outlet, for speedy intercommunication between the banks; (2) that where such a population and such commercial interests are suffering and being retarded for vant of such communication, and there is a structure immediately available for that purpose, as between them and an overfed street railway corporation, the city's property will not be turned over to the latter. Senate bill No. 31 directly contravenes both these OBJECTIONS TO ITS TREATMENT OF THE IGNORpropositions. Your attention is earnestly called to its thoroughly corrupt intent and the fraud upon which it is based. More than thirty years ago the Legislature, fore-

seeing the rapid spread of the city toward and beyond the Harlem waterway, indicated its policy for the construction of a number of bridges over that stream. The various steps by which mag-nificent structures have gradually been erected across that artery need not be recounted here. Suffice it to say that, in the natural and sensible course of events, the larger bridges should come first where the congestion of traffic and of population is greatest. This position has been reversed in the history of bridges across the Harlem. Of a population in what is known as the North Side of more than 90,000 souls, nine-tenths lie in that portion bounded by the Sound, the Harlem River, Onehundred-and-forty-ninth-st. to Morris-ave., Marrisave. to One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st., One-hundred-and-sixth-first-st. to Third-ave., Third-ave., to One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st., and One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st, to the Sound. North of One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. no part of this population is contiguous to the Harlem River, and rapid transit across it is not required. Besides, they have four large bridges, and five-sixths of this population is congested south of One-hundredand-sixty-first-st., and an enormous proportion thereof in Mott Haven and the district to the east. Yet, while the expected district lying along the Harlem, north of One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st, on the east and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st, on the west bank, consisting entirely of vacant property owned by land speculators, possesses several of the most beautiful structures in this country, of which the Seventh ave (or Central) and Washington bridges are types, the whole region referred to possesses-except the Third Avenue Bridge far to the south, and still in course of erection, and the Madison Avenue Bridge at One-hundred-and-thirtyeighth-st., which is a worthless railroad and foot bridge constantly out of order-no means of communication whatever with Manhattan Island. This entire section can only reach the island by a long

In June, 1895, the Legislature sought to remedy this defect by Chapter 186 of the laws of that year. Owing to financial conditions, twelve years were allowed in which to commence the construction of a bridge at an expense of \$1,250,000 in addition to asements at One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. on the southwest, to One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. upon the northeast bank. Within 800 feet of the Grand Central Bridge, to the north thereof, is the bridge from the upper end of the West Side elevated road, and used by the New-York and Putnam (late Nev-York and Northern, and formerly New-York and Yonkers Railroad). Between these two lay a structure, old and rotten, save as to the draw-span thereof, which is comparatively new. This was erected pending the construction of the Central Bridge, and within 200 feet thereof. The Legislature wisely directed that upon the completion of the latter this span which is not only an eyesore and a disgrace to its present neighborhood, but a dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the Harlem Ship Canal, should renew its usefulness at One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st., about 3,000 feet south of the old Madison Avenue Bridge, above referred to. It is now at a dangerous angle in the river. The Harlem is more and more fulfilling its destiny as a great commercial artery, and a vessel reaching the page syan which is 17 feet in the clear on a side. upon the northeast bank. Within 800 feet of the is now at analysis and the second sec

the city's best engineers reported that the expense of removal down was comparatively slight, that the amount directed by the Legislature to be appropriated would cover the necessary construction, and that this spen warranted such an expenditure. The Fark Board applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for \$1.500 to make the necessary surveys and soundings for this temporary bridge, and the latter Board immediately allowed it. This carried the matter to April. 1806.

In May last the thousands of interested residents and property-owners learned that an application had been put in on behalf of the Union Railway Company for the use of this structure at its old site, as a means of croasing the river and connecting it with the elevated road. Business men and property-owners, with aggregate investments of many millions of dollars, demanded a hearing, and secured it with some difficulty, but, in spite of the fact that an application from the railway company was indorsed by none but a few vacant-lot speciable residents living along the contiguous branch of the trolley system, protests were seemingly in vain. The Park Board from that day never took another step toward carrying out the obvious purpose of the act, and on repeated occasions its members asserted we should never have this bridge.

At its meeting on July 13, 1896, the undersigned, representing as counsel more than a hundred small owners and a long list of business men and residents of Mott Haven, served upon the Park Board three formal demands for action in the premises. The Fark Board noted on its official minutes, published in the newspapers the following day and in "The City Record" soon thereafter, that these demands had been referred to the Corporation Counsel for advice, and the Commissioners verbally stated at subsequent dates that this had been the disposition of the demands. I have before me a letter dated November 16, 1898, showing that up to that time the Corporation Counsel had never heard of the matter! Inferences are obvious.

Our worth

corrupt corporation in this city (and, while a baye no anti-corporate mania, this is saying a good deal, its corruption being evidenced by our court records.

This trolley company, which is still building its branches with the taxes it owes the city, is to have our span for a gift; and there being no legislation under which we can get a bridge in the near future, we are expected, probably, to go and build one; Any supposed consent of any association of the North Side has only been obtained by direct misrepresentation as to the rature of the pending legislation. There are not a hundred people. I venture to assert, in the entire North Side but who believe now that this same act provides for the immediate construction of our permanent bridge, and there are not six who have ever seen the act. I have read that act carefully, and see nothing to prevent the trolley company refusing to deal with the Park Department after the Park Department has built these approaches and almost closed the Harlem, and applying elsewhere for their franchise and avoiding payment for these approaches.

It sums up to this: That a section of this city greater in area than the whole of Manhattan Island, and having a number of handsome bridges at its vacant tracts, can get none in its oldest and densely populated portion, and where are in constant operation a great many of the largest industries in the entire city if a corrupt corporation, understanding legislative methods, desires the same structures for his bridge almost a year ago. If this company really wishes to pay for the privilege of crossing the Harlem, it may do not ver the bridge of the New-York and Putnam Railroad, in whose original charter the city reserved such a privilege, and which would afford the most direct connection with the elevated road which uses the same structure. In point of fact, the New-York Rapid Transit Commissioners long ago recommended that a charter over this very district be given to the East and West Side elevated roads, which was done.

We ask you to defeat

MR. THAYER REPLIES TO MR. NORTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

There is little to say in reply to Mr. North, as he practically admits in his answer to-day all that was alleged in my letter of the 7th inst. In brief, this is the situation: The owners of property on the Kingsbridge Road and Dyckman-st., with I believe entire unanimity, prefer a macadam pavement both on account of utility and cheapness. ment both on account of unity and cheapness.

Mr. North says they must have asphalt. Both
these streets are main thoroughfares over which
heavy trucking must be done. There are grades in
the Kingsbridge Road where asphalt will render heavy hauling dangerous and impossible at some seasons. Perhaps Mr. North can name the prop-erty-holders in Dyckman-st, who have agreed to the more expensive pavement. He admits the wrong and injury to property caused by laying out and making the Boulevard Lafayette, but says the sony must be piled on by making the owners pay

for a pavement none of them wants, because 10,000 wheelmen want it. Let them pay for it if they

All carriage driving for pleasure, riding and light driving will be forced off the Kingsbridge Road by the trolley. The wheelmen can have all there is left of that and Eleventh-ave, with its broad road-way, both well paved with macadam. There will be room in this avenue for wheelmen for 100 years. Surely it cannot be unreasonable that one avenue out of six or seven over this region between the Harlem and Hudson rivers shall be maintained, as nearly as may now be, as a natural country road. Mr. North devotes most of his answer to the history of the passage of ordinances which have been prepared in his or other offices. Nowhere does he start with a petition of owners of property. Owners cannot watch this kind of proceeding, and the first thing they are permitted to know is a huge assessment for something they do not want. If the Alderman or Water Purveyor or other public official would get it into his mind that none of these things should be done in defiance of a majority of owners directly interested justice would more nearly in the end prevail.

For Washington, Feb. 24, 1897. driving will be forced off the Kingsbridge Road by

THE IMMIGRATION BILL. ANT-INTERFERENCE WITH ENTER-

PRISE ALLEGED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Senator Lodge's Immigration bill has been passed and sent to the President for approval. So far as has appeared in The Tribune's Washington correspondence and editorial columns, no one seems to have called attention to the point of view that such a restriction upon immigration as the Lodge bill imposes is not likely-for many years at leastbill imposes is not likely—for many years at least—to lessen any of the evils growing out of an ignorant citizenship, or to the fact that it will certainly interfere with the prosecution of great enterprises where ignorant men necessarily—because no others will do that kind of work—do the heavy work in which only strong backs and arms are required. Experience teaches that it will be impossible to recruit the ranks of this kind of laborers from the class above them who can read and write, as they will not do that kind of work, even at an advance in the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they the daily wage, for any length of time after they are the daily wage. have taken their first draught of "freedom and equality" on our soil. It follows that if that kind of work is to be done the ranks of the workers

ignorant arrivals.

There are really no risks to our institutions involved. The risk lies in our naturalization methods and practices. Mr. Lodge's bill has attacked the evils we are lamenting at the wrong end. Stop the naturalization of ignorant foreigners first. Afterward make intelligence—the ability to read and write the English language, if you please—the minward make intelligence—the ability to read and write the English language, if you please—the minimum requisite for the use of the ballot. The man who merely uses the pickaxe find the shovel fills a useful and necessary function without in any way imperilling the stability of our institutions. He may be ignorant, but he is not on that account necessarily dangerous. On the other hand, the ignorant voter is a constant and serious menace to the State.

Nyack and Rockland Lake papers please copy.

RUNYON—On Sunday morning, February 28, Matilda Carman Mudy, widow of Clarkson Runyon, in the State papers please copy.

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RUNYON—On Sunday morning, February 28, Matilda Carman Mudy, widow of Clarkson Runyon, in the State paper of the sace.

No. 509 Bergen-ave. Jersey City.

Interment at convenience of the family at New-Bruns-mind and papers please copy.

ignorant voter is a constant and serious menace to the State. What an absurdity it is to see—as may be witnessed at any election in almost every part of our country—two men going to the polis to exercise the highest privilege of citizenship. One of these voters with have received a fair—perhaps a liberal—education at the expense of the State to fit him for the performance of that high privilege. The other, foreign born, can neither read nor write his native language, and he cannot speak a sentence in English! To neutralize some of the evil growing out of cour present condition in this respect, the Congress of the United States has enacted that hereafter immigrants must be able to read and write "in some language." "The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

Kinaly omit Bovers.

SARGENT—At New-Haven. Conn., February 28. Brainer of gent aged 7 years 2 months.

Burial private.

Please omit flowers.

Savage—At Dundee, Scotland, February 12, Elizabeth C. Savage, widow of George W. Savage.

C. Savage—At Dundee, Scotland, February 12, Elizabeth C. Savage, widow of Faults Church, Rahwsy, N. J., March 1, at 230 p. m.

SPEER—On Sunday, February 28. Brainer of gent aged 7 years 2 months.

Sural Provides and Harriet Oakes Sar
gent aged 7 years 2 months.

Savage—At Dundee, Scotland, February 12, Elizabeth C. Savage, widow of George W. Savage.

C. Savage—At Dundee, Scotland, February 12, Elizabeth C. Savage, widow of George W. Savage.

C. Savage omit flowers.

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Savagent, son of Henry R. and Harriet Oakes Sar
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Savagent, son of Henry R. and Harriet Oakes Sar-The writer thought at the time, and he still thinks that if the Republican leaders had in 1865 dared to

that if the Republican leaders had in 1835 dared to risk a Constitutional amendment making intelligence—indicated by the ability to read and write the English language, for instance—a prerequisite for the elective franchise, it would have been adopted. Weman suffrage is valorously coming to the fare. Another opportunity to revise our electoral laws will come with the demand. One thing is certain: If we would guard our institutions against the most serious dangers that threaten them, we must stop the machinery that puts the ballot into ignorant hands.

Morristown, N. J., Feb. 18 1897.

"PROMOTERS" OF CHARITY ENTERTAIN-MENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are in New-York certain persons whose business it is to "promote" theatrical and musical entertainments, ostensibly for the benefit of charitable objects, but in reality for their private benefit. They usually undertake to furnish the entertainment and to pay over only so much of the proceeds well-known and usually worthy charity for adver-tising purposes. The amount varies in different cases-sometimes it is a fixed sum, such as \$100, the cases—sometimes it is a fixed sum, such as \$100, the promoters taking the entire balance above that amount. Sometimes it has been half or some other proportion of the entire proceeds. Tickets are them sold in the name of the charity, and often by or in the name of its friends or managers. Not infrequently the name of the charity is used without any authority whatsoever, or upon the consent or acquiescence of some subordinate official, and without action on the part of the managers.

The Charity Organization Society advises the public not to buy tickets for any entertainment pur-

The Charity Organization Society advises the public not to buy tickets for any entertainment purporting to be for the benefit of any charity unless
satisfied that it is properly authorized and likely to
be of substantial benefit to the charity in question.
Caution should particularly be exercised when tickets are sold by persons not officially connected with
the charity to be benefited by the entertainment.
The society also advises managers of charities to
be cautious in countenancing any such entertain-

ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

President Charity Organization Society
EDWARD T. DEVINE, General Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 27, 1897.

MICHIGAN BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED. Big Rapids, Mich., Feb. 28.-D. F. Comstock, C. W. Comstock and C. W. Cunningham, president, manager and cashier, respectively, of the defunct manager and cashier, respectively, of the defunct Mecosta County Savings Bank, were served with warrants of arrest yesterday. C. W. Comstock and Cunningham were admitted to ball in \$2,500 each. D. F. Comstock is seriously ill and was not removed from his home. The complaint charges that a month before the bank closed the president, manager and cashier executed faise and worthless paper to the amount of \$9,900 to the D. F. Comstock Lumber Company, which is composed of the above named persons.

THE WEATHER REPORT. YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST

Washington, Feb. 28.—The barometer has risen from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New-England. It nas also risen in Western Montana; it has fallen in al other districts. An area of high pressure covers the dis-tricts on the Atlantic Coast, the barometer being highest north of the lower lake region, and it is relatively low over Arizona and on the north Pacific Coast. The tem-perature has risen decidedly from the lake region southward to the Guif Coast and north of Dakota, but it is colder in the St. Lawrence Valley, near Lake Huron over Montana, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Th over Montana, Kanasa, Nebraska and Colorado, The weather is generally clear to-night in the southern New-England and Middle States and the lower lake region. It is generally cloudy in the central valleys, and light local snews are reported from the lake region. Montana and western portion of Isskota. The indications are that the weather will continue generally fair near the Atlantic and Guif coasts on Monday, It will probably be cloudy in the Northwest, the Ohio/Valley and sentern portions of the lake regions, with light rain or snow.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, generally fair and slightly colder; northerly winds shifting to east-

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; winds shifting t

easterly.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair,

followed by cloudy and threatening weather; winds shift-ing to easterly.

For Western New-York, fair in the morning, followed by increasing cloudiness during the day; easterly winds, colder in the morning, followed by rising temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, March 1, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday

Tribune Office, March 1, 1a. in. the weather yesterday and and cold. The temperature ranged between 21 and 33 degrees, the average (27% degrees), being 1% degrees higher than that of saturday, and 1% lower than that of the corresponding day of last year. The weather to-day will be fair and slightly colder.

"Stick to the bridge that carries you safe over." For more than sixty-two years Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant has done that for thousands of sufferers from Lung and Throat troubles.

MARRIED.

JENTES-BIESENTHAL, On Sunday, February 28, 1897, by Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Tillie Biesenthal to Arthur Jentes.

DIED.

ADAMS—On Saturday, February 28, George Stord,
Adams, ag. of 59 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral service at his late residence. No. 123 Lircoin Place. Brooklyn. N. Y., on Tuesday evening,
March 2 at 8 o'clock.
New England papers please copy.
AGNEW—On Sunday, February 28, 1897, at Pine Plains,
Dutchess County, N. Y., Mary Corré Agnew, wife of
John T. Agnew, of New-York City.
AVERILL—Sunday morning. February 28, 1897, at his

AVERILL-Sunday morning, February 28, 1897, at his house, Optensburg, N. Y., Hon, William J. Averill, in his 76th year.
Funeral services at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, March 2, at 8t. John's Church, Ogdensburg.

BAILEY-On Saturday, February 27, 1807, James Muh-lenberg Bailey, son of the late Nathaniel P, and Eliza M. Bailey, in the Son year of his age. Funeral from Trinity Clarel, West 23th-st., on Tuesday morning, March 2, at 10:30 o'clock. BANKS—On Saturday, February 27, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, Jane A., widow of Theodore Banks, in the Sith year of her age.

Puneral will take place from her late residence in Castleton-ave. Tuesday, at 11:30 a. m.

Interment private.

Interment private.

BRANDON-On Friday morning. February 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry W. Poor, Mirlam, wife of A. R. Brandon.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church. Broadway and 10th-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

BURR-In Broaklyn. February 25, Sophronia, widow of Daniel Burr, of Nyack.

Funeral services at the residence of James Vanderbilt, Nyack, Monday, March 1, on the arrival of the train leaving Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock a. m.

CLARK-AL Redford N. Y. on Sunday, February 25. CLARK-At Bedford, N. Y. on Sunday, Pebruary 29, Albert M. oldest son of Robert K. and Agusta Clark, in the lath year of his age. Funeral private.

Funeral private.

DANA—On the 27th inst. at his residence, No. 223 East
17th—st. Edward C. Dana, beloved son and husband,
aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral services at 8t. Peter's
P. E. Church, 20th—st., between 8th and 9th aves. on
Tuesday, the 2d inst. at 4 o'clock p. m.
Interment at Woburn, Mass.

HALL—Suddenly, Saturday, February 27, Lucie, youngest daughter of Hannah and the late Charles F. Hitchings, and wife of Charles G. G. Hall.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, No. 108
West fith-st, Tuesday, March 2 at 5 o'clock.

Interment at convenience of family.

SARGENT-At New-Haven, Conn., February 28, Brac-ford Sargent, son of Henry B. and Harriet Oakes Sar-gent aged 7 years 2 months, Burial private. Please omit flowers.

STUTEDEVANT—At Yonkers, N. Y. February 27, 1801. Elijah Sturdevant, aged 85 years, formerly of Lanbury, Cons. Interment March I, at Wooster Cemetery, on arrival of train reaching Lanbury at 2-40 p. m. train Fearing Landay, at the Petruary 27, 1897, of pneumonia, Ruth Lesile, daughter of William Gordon and Harriet A Ver Planck, aged if months, Puneral on Monday, March 1, at the residence, at 2 p. m. WOLFE-On Saturiay, February 27, after a short lines, Margaret V. S., widow of Joel Wolfe, in the 80th year of her age, Funeral services at her late residence. No. 606 Madisonave, on Tuesday, March 2 at 12 o'clock, Interment at the convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Office No. 20 E. 23d at.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Rallmad.

Special Notices.

Grand Rally

IN THE INTERESTS OF

CHILDREN AND YOUTH. There will be a meeting in CARNEGIE HALL. 57th.
Street and 7th Avenue, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH
2D, 1897, commencing at 8 o'clock, to celebrate the FIRST
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ORGANIZED SPFORTS IN DEFENCE OF THE MORAL PURITY OF THE YOUNG.

Addresses by Messra, MORRIS K. JESUP, WILLJAM E. DODGE, Vice-Presidents of the Society; Rev. W. I. P.
PAUNCE, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,
and Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, ex-Congressman and
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, New

York. Mr. and Mrs. W. THEODORE VAN YORK. The Public are cordially invited to be present.

Heinigke & Howen, MEMORIAL WINDOWS

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending March 5, 1897, will lose (promptly in all cases) at the General Postofice as TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THANSATIANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per z. s. *Trave, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. New York, via Southampton at 9 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. New York, via Southampton at 9 a. m. for Burgope, per s. s. New York, via Southampton at 9 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Britannic, via Queencown, at 10 s. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Noordiand').

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Edam, via Amsterdam detters must be directed per Edam', via Amsterdam detters must be directed per Edam', via Gasconne, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed 'per La Gasconne'; at 4 of Europe must be directed 'per La Gasconne'; at 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. 'Ombria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Roterdam detters must be directed 'per Amsterdam, via Roterdam detters must be directed 'per Ethopia', at 10 a. m. for Soutland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia, via Gasgow detters must be directed 'per Ethopia',

*Printed matter, etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc. for Germany, and stecially addressed printed matter, etc. for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on etc. for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on the Star Steamers of Star Steamers of the Star Steamers of Europe. American Cunard and Pretch line steamers take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail. After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the bour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETV.

MONDAY—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Ross) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Pinance, via Colon Setters for Gustemaia must be directed "per Pinance"), at 13 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortex and Gustemaia, per steamer from New-Orleans, at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Beating

ton.

TUESDAY—At 2:20 a. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Haltimore; at 7 a. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 1 p. m. for Inagua. Cape Halti, Gonaives, 8t. Mare Petti Goave and Jersmie, per 3. a. Saginaw; at 15 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-orleans, at 7 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer

Gonalves, St. Marc. Petit Goave and Jeremie, per S. Sagthaw, at 18 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans, at 7 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from Miami, Fia.

WEDNESDAY—At S. a. m. for Bermuda, per S. s. Trindad; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per S. s. Seguranca, via Havana.

PHIDAY—At S. a. m. for Brazil, per S. s. Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro detters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 1 p. m. supplementary 120 p. m.) for St. Domingo and Turks Island, per S. Lishomense, via Para, Maranham and Ceara; at 7 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fia.

SATURDAY—At 10 s. m. (supplementary 10:20 a. rs.) for Januaica, Savanilla and Greytown, per S. s. Adirondaca detters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondaca"; at 10:20 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Rucatan, per S. s. Orleaba detters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Criaba"; at 11:20 a. m. supplementary 11:30 a. hn. for Venegusia and Curacao, also Savandila and Carthagena, via Curacao, per S. Caracas.

Matis for Newfoundiand, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Muselon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 p. m. Mails for Muselon, by rail to Boston and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 p. m. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii and

mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawali and Fiji Islands (epecially addressed only), per s. a. Miowers. (from Vancouver), close here daily after February 77 and up to March 1 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China prediging the figure of the figure TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.